

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (COMPOSITAE). XXXIV.

A NEW GENUS, BARROSOA

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Among the species that can be roughly sorted into the Gyptoid group in Brazil, there are two very distinctive groups. One, having very broad achenes with many setae and indistinct carpopodia and highly papillose style branches, is true Gyptis. The other group, having more slender achenes with few or no setae, very distinct carpopodia of large cells and rather smooth style branches, is here named as the new genus Barrosoa. The complex has been related to Conoclinium of North America. Barrosoa does have conical receptacles such as are found in Conoclinium, but Gyptis has only flat receptacles.

Barrosoa differs from Conoclinium by the acute tips on its pappus setae, the very prominent carpopodia with large cells, the hairs on the outside of the corolla lobes and the nearly smooth style branches.

The genus is also related to Lourteigia of the northern Andes and one species B. morichalana (Aristeguieta) R.M.King & H.Robinson occurs in both Venezuela and Colombia. This is, however, a plant of low elevations, occurring in llanos in the Orinoco region. Lourteigia is a genus of strictly higher elevations. Lourteigia also differs in the smaller cells of its carpopodium, the less differentiated cells on the inner surface of its corolla lobes and its always flat receptacles.

We take great pleasure in naming this new genus in honor of Dr. Graziela Maciel Barroso, the leading authority on Brazilian Compositae.

Barrosoa R.M.King and H.Robinson, genus novum Compositarum (Eupatorieae). Plantae suffrutescentes paucae ramosae minute pubescentes. Folia opposita vel superne alterna lanceolata serrata vel crenulata distincte breviter petiolata. Inflorescentiae dense corymbosae. Involucri squamae ca 15-25 subaequilongae 2-seriatae angustelanceolatae subimbricatae; receptacula convexa vel conica glabra. Flores 20-55 in capitulo; corollae infundibulares, tubis laevibus, cellulis angustis, parietibus sinuosis, lobis utrinque valde papillois extus setiferis et glanduliferis, cellulis interioribus brevibus ab inferioribus valde distinctis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore elongata, cellulis plerumque breviter rectangularibus brevioribus, parietibus dense transverse vel oblique ornatis, cellulis exothecialibus plerumque subquadratis vel brevioribus, appendicibus antherarum late ovatis oblongis; styli inferne non nodulosi glabri, appendicibus tenuibus sublaevibus; achaenia prismatica

5-costata glandulifera superne vix constricta; carpopodia distincta magna, cellulis subquadratis inflatis; pappi setiformes, uniseriati, setis 25-30 gracilibus scabris persistentibus. cellulis apicalibus acutis vel subacutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium candolleanum Hook. & Arn.

Our studies indicate that the genus contains the following six species.

Barrosoa betonicaeformis (A.P. Decandolle) R.M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Conoclinium betonicaeforme A.P. Decandolle, Prodr. 5: 135. 1836. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay.

Barrosoa cabreræ (B.L. Robinson) R.M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium cabreræ B.L. Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. 90: 21. 1930. Argentina, Uruguay?

Barrosoa candolleana (Hook. & Arn.) R.M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium candolleanum Hook & Arn. in Hook., Comp. Bot. Mag. 1: 243. 1835. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Barrosoa morichalana (Aristeguieta) R.M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium morichalanum Aristeguieta, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9: 367. 1957. Colombia, Venezuela.

Barrosoa ramboi (Cabrera) R.M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium ramboi Cabrera, Sellowia 15: 207. 1963. Brazil.

Barrosoa viridiflora (Baker) R.M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Conoclinium viridiflorum Baker, in Mart., Fl. Bras. 6(2): 309. 1876. Brazil.

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